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 INFORMATION FROM  
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT   
 CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR  
 SUBJECT Economic, Technological - Machine and instru-  
 ment building; textile,  
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers food machinery  
 DATE OF INFORMATION 1951  
 DATE DIST. 18 Apr 1952  
 WHERE PUBLISHED USSR  
 NO. OF PAGES 3  
 DATE PUBLISHED 7 Oct - 25 Dec 1951  
 LANGUAGE Russian  
 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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BEGIN PRODUCTION OF NEW TEXTILE, FOOD MACHINERY IN USSR

BUILD NEW MACHINES FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY. -- Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana,  
 7 Oct 51

The planning and design office, Proyektmashdetal', has done a great deal of work in designing and modernizing equipment for different branches of light industry. By its design, an experimental model of an aggregate for complex processing of flax has been manufactured. The machine performs several operations: straightens and sorts the flax stems according to length, and then ties them into sheafs. The aggregate frees a large number of workers from laborious operations and makes possible an increase in fiber output.

Series production of a new six-cylinder cotton-waste opening machine has been started at the Kalinin Machinery Plant of Rosglavmashdetal' (Main Administration of Machine and Parts Building, Ministry of Light Industry, RSFSR).

SERIES-PRODUCE FIRST LACE-CURTAIN MACHINE -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 11 Oct 51

The Leningrad Plant imeni Engel's has developed the first silk and cotton lace-curtain machine in the Soviet Union.

The machine produces up to 120 meters of curtain cloth per shift. It can be set to make lace with most diversified patterns. An automatic device stops the machine in the event of thread breakage or other disorder.

The enterprise has begun series production of such machines.

BLACK IRON REPLACES WHITE FOR LICKER-IN SCREENS -- Leningradskaya Pravda,  
 23 Oct 51

High indexes in the struggle to save metal have been achieved by Stakhanovites in the machinery and forming shop of the Leningrad Vulkan Plant. In cooperation with technologists, they have successfully mastered the manufacture

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of lick-in screens for carding machines using black iron instead of the acutely scarce white iron. Formerly, separate parts had to be soldered together; now, they can be welded. As a result, labor consumption for the manufacture of lick-in screens has decreased 30 percent; tens of tons of white iron and hundreds of kilograms of scarce stannous solder are being saved.

#### DESIGN THREE NEW TEXTILE MACHINES -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 24 Oct 51

New machines for processing bast fibers have been designed and manufactured at the Orlov Textile Machine Building Plant. Three new models of textile machines have been released. An automatic spreader (AR-500-L) has been shipped to the Smolensk Bast Testing Combine. The process of removing bast fiber from the carding machine and putting it on a conveyor has been mechanized.

A braking machine (M-100-K) has been manufactured for processing Indian hemp, gambo hemp, and jute. A spinning and combing machine (P-G-220-P), makes yarn from hemp sliver. Its productivity is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as great as existing machines of this type. The entire working process is automatic.

Designers are completing work on a hemp-roving machine with suspended flyer. Its productivity is twice that of ordinary roving machines.

During the postwar years, 22 different types of textile machines have been developed at the restored Orlov Plant. Eighteen types have been put into series production.

#### MASTER PRODUCTION OF NEW AGGREGATES -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 28 Oct 51

Enterprises of the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building have mastered the production of 69 types of new machines for the textile, knitting, and shoe industries in 1951.

The linen combines are receiving a series of high-duty aggregates for continuous scouring, bleaching, and dyeing of flax linen. Such an aggregate consists of several dozen machines and apparatuses. A special installation for finishing flax linen which takes care of 24 washing, boiling, etc. operations, processes approximately 2,000 meters of cloth per hour. An original dyeing and washing aggregate dyes, washes, and dries the cloth. Its productivity is 20 meters of flax linen per minute.

#### DEVELOP NEW SPINNING FRAMES -- Moscow, Trud, 13 Dec 51

The Tashkent Tashtekstil'mash Plant has mastered the production of new equipment. It has manufactured 35 wet twistors for the Leningrad Spinning Combine imeni Kirov.

For the first time in the Soviet Union, the plant has started to produce spinning frames with pneumatic wetting-catching (mychkolovitel'nyy) units which increase the spindle speed to 12,000 revolutions per minute.

At present, designers and innovators at the enterprise, in cooperation with personnel of the Tashkent Textile Combine imeni Stalin, are working on experimental models of small high-speed spinning frames. They will be one-third the size of existing machines, but more productive.

In designing new machines, it has been decided to decrease the weight of units at least 5 percent and to make some of the parts from plastic.

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NEW DYEING AGGREGATE GOES INTO OPERATION -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latv'iya, 25 Dec 51

On 24 December, an aggregate for continuous dyeing of cotton cloth with vat dyes of medium and dark tones was put into operation at the Bol'shaya Ivanovskaya Manufactura. Vat dyes give cloth a better, more even and fast color; and make possible a saving in chemicals.

The new aggregate consists of a number of machines installed on two floors. It performs six different operations at the same time.

FAIL TO MEET ACCUMULATION PLAN -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 17 Nov 51

Although the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building as a whole decreased the cost of commodity production 1,700,000 rubles beyond the plan, it was more than 2 million rubles short in planned accumulation for 9 months of 1951.

For example, the Podol'sk Machinery Plant imeni Kalinin is exceeding its plan for gross and commodity production. The average output per worker is above plan. The savings in wages, raw materials, other material, and shop expenditures comprised 3,200,000 rubles. However, all these savings were spent in covering losses due to rejects and above-plan plant expenditures.

Although this plant has lowered the cost of production 4,500,000 rubles, it has sustained losses amounting to 1,300,000 rubles in this period.

COMPLETES 1951 PLAN -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 1 Dec 51

The Klimovsk Machine Building Plant completed its 1951 plan in commodity production on 26 November.

PRODUCE 36 NEW TYPES OF MACHINES -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 14 Nov 51

In 1951, enterprises of the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building mastered the production of 36 new types of machines for the food industry.

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